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2	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
4	Case No. 09-50026-reg
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6	In the Matter of:
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8	GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION,
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10	Debtor.
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12	x
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14	U.S. Bankruptcy Court
15	One Bowling Green
16	New York, New York
17	
18	January 11, 2011
19	2:05 p.m.
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21	B E F O R E:
22	HON. ROBERT E. GERBER
2 3	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
2 4	
2 5	

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      (#4529) DEUTSCHE Bank AG's Motion for Relief From Automatic
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      Stay to Effect Setoff, Status Conference.
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      Transcribed by: Esther Accardi
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Page 5 PROCEEDINGS 1 THE CLERK: All rise. 2 3 THE COURT: Have seats. (Pause) 4 THE COURT: Okay. I'm sorry, all. I had a 5 conference call just before that ran on. All right. We have 6 GM in the setoff issue. And I gather you have some 7 developments and you'll brief me 9 MR. MILIN: Yes, Your Honor. Richard Milin from 10 Togut Segal for debtor, Motors Liquidation. THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Milin, can I ask you to come 11 to the main lectern, please? 12 MR. MILIN: Yes. 13 (Pause) 14 MR. MILIN: Your Honor, again Richard Milin from 15 16 Togut Segal for debtor, Motors Liquidation Company and 17 affiliated debtors. Although we were originally scheduled to 18 present oral argument today, as we informed chambers last 19 Friday, we've come instead to report on the status of the 2.0 GM/Deutsche Bank setoff matter. 21 The matter before the Court began when Deutsche Bank 22 sought to lift the stay to execute a setoff. They admitted that they owed the debtors, or GM, twenty-four million dollars 23 24 under swap agreements that they terminated. 25 THE COURT: Mr. Milin, I'm not going to put a sock in

your mouth, but by the time that you had settled the matter or at least notified my chambers that you had, I had read all of the underlying papers. So you don't need to repeat a lot of that. I don't need the background.

MR. MILIN: Thank you, Your Honor. I'm happy to skip it. Your Honor, I am here to report that, in consultation with Wilmington Trust and the creditors' committee, we have resolved in principle the last remaining issues which concerned Deutsche Bank v. the DM group. We have a term sheet and the essence of the settlement is that Deutsche Bank will pay GM, New and Old, fourteen million dollars and will do with its bonds as it wishes. We expect to turn the term sheet into a final settlement agreement and present it to Your Honor for approval in the near future because Deutsche Bank will incur some market risk during the approval process. They would like to address the procedure by which the matter is presented. And we've discussed the matter and have no objections to their proposal.

THE COURT: Okay. Deutsche Bank?

MR. DOMBROFF: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Robert

Dombroff from Bingham on behalf of Deutsche Bank. With me

today is my colleague, Jared Clark and Katherine Dobson. Mr.

Milin has correctly reported that we've reached a settlement.

We're pleased to be able to say that to the Court. I recognize

the Court has read the papers but allow me just a moment to

make a record because I think that record is appropriate.

For purposes of the record, I should note that what we're doing is settling Deutsche Bank's motion for relief from stay. That was filed with this court on November 23rd, 2009, scheduled for its first hearing date, January 10, 2010. That's docket number 4529. Filed -- debtor filed an objection on June 18, 2010. That's docket number 6067. That objection was joined by Wilmington Trust in a joinder dated June 25, 2010, docket number 6129. And an additional limited reply was filed by New GM on June 18, 2010, docket number 6066. We filed our response to the limited joinder, the debtors' objection, and the limited reply by General Mo -- New General Motors on July 12, 2010, docket number 6319. And the estate filed its final reply papers on December 28, 2010, docket number 8326.

All of those filings are resolved by virtue of this settlement. And as Your Honor's noted, you've read the papers, so you know the issues. You know what's been set forth in the papers. I won't take the time to repeat that.

But what I do want to note for the record, Your

Honor, is the following: that our motion was served on the

committee and the master service list as was the debtors'

objection, the limited joinder, the limited reply, our response

and the debtors' last reply. So everybody on the master

service list and the committee has received notice of this.

This matter has been adjourned on periodic basis over the

course of the last year. And to the best of my knowledge, I

don't believe that any party in interest has appeared to state any position to the Court other than those positions that have already been stated in writing by the parties who I've just identified.

As a result of that, Your Honor, I think that we have completed appropriate notice to all the parties. And every party was on notice of -- reasonable notice and could contemplate the possibility of a resolution within the parameters of our motion and the objection filed by the debtors' estate. And indeed, we have settled within that contemplation. As a result and because, as Mr. Milin has noted, there is some market risk in this and from Deutsche's perspective resolving this fully and finally in as expeditious a manner as possible is appropriate, it believes, and because we do believe we've complied with due process and that all parties in interest have received notice and because the objecting parties are here today to specifically address the Court and note that their objections have been resolved, we do believe that we can present this on agreed order and have Your Honor sign it and be done.

THE COURT: And implicit in your statement is the fact that if I had agreed with you on the three or four points you had made in either of your two briefs, the estate would have done a lot worse than they're ultimately doing today.

MR. DOMBROFF: I believed that then and still believe

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it now. But we're compromising that result, correct.

THE COURT: Both sides were wise to compromise this.

Is there anybody in the courtroom who wants to -- oh. Do you want to be more specific in terms of what you're looking for in terms of -- the way I think it was articulated by Mr. Milin was being protected against market risk in the meantime.

MR. DOMBROFF: Yes, Your Honor. The bonds are trading and they fluctuate in the marketplace. And this particular resolution and the division of claim that's being paid to the estate was predicated at least in part upon an assumed value for the bonds that was based on today's market. To the extent that -- and there's -- I believe there's active trading in these bonds. And I believe the estate is trading in its bonds. And as Your Honor knows, this is all leading up to a confirmation hearing I believe that is scheduled for March. So we believe -- and because this resolution allows us the free use of our bonds, which means we could hold them, we can trade them, there is market risk as a result of the passage of time. So because we did fix this resolution based on the market value of the bonds today, we believe that it would be appropriate that the order enter as quickly as possible so that that market risk can be avoided.

THE COURT: You could be prejudiced if the value of the bonds headed south on you while this was being finalized.

MR. DOMBROFF: That's correct.

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Page 10 THE COURT: Sure. Does anyone in the courtroom want 1 2 to be heard who hasn't had an opportunity? 3 MR. DOMBROFF: And I may -- just as a postscript, Your Honor, I recognize that any possible prejudice to Deutsche 4 Bank is not outweigh -- does not outweigh due process rights. 5 6 That's the reason that I expressed as I did about the notices 7 which have already been provided 'cause I do think that we have provided due process to any parties who has asked for notice 9 that they have received it. Thank you. 10 THE COURT: Okay. MR. MARTORANA: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Keith 11 Martorana of Gibson Dunn & Crutcher on behalf of Wilmington 12 13 Trust Company --THE COURT: Your name again, please? 14 15 MR. MARTORANA: Keith Martorana. 16 THE COURT: Martorana, okay. MR. MARTORANA: Yes -- of Gibson Dunn & Crutcher on 17 behalf of Wilmington Trust Company. 18 19 THE COURT: Okay. Could you pause for a second, Mr. 2.0 Martorana? MR. MARTORANA: Sure. 21 22 (Pause) THE COURT: Go ahead. 23 24 MR. MARTORANA: Sorry. Just to complete the 25 appearance -- on behalf of Wilmington Trust Company as

Page 11 indenture trustee under the 1990 and 1995 indentures. As was 1 discussed, Wilmington Trust did file a joinder to the objection 2 3 by the debtors. And we are very pleased that this resolution that has been reached -- and it does, in fact, resolve our 4 objection which will be withdrawn. 5 6 THE COURT: Mr. Martorana, am I correct that you have 7 no counterpart for the euro issue? MR. MARTORANA: No counterpart? THE COURT: I mean, is there an indenture trustee for 9 the bonds that were issued in the euros denomination? 10 11 MR. MARTORANA: My understanding is that there's not, is that there's only a fiscal and paying agent. But there is 12 13 no party that serves in that capacity. THE COURT: Okay. 14 MR. MARTORANA: Thank you, Your Honor. 15 16 THE COURT: Fair enough. Anybody else want to be heard before I rule on the settlement and on the request to 17 18 trade? 19 Mr. Milin, am I correct that the way you see it, if I 2.0 think that the settlement's fair, I can and should approve it right now without setting up the requirement for a separate 21 9019? 22 MR. MILIN: Yes, Your Honor. 23 24 THE COURT: Okay. 25 (Pause)

THE COURT: I am going to both approve the settlement and give Deutsche Bank the ability to immediately trade the bonds. And I'm going to do that in two ways and if either of the settling parties wants me to flesh out the reasons why I regard this settlement which isn't exactly in the fifty percent range and where my senses to the economics isn't perfect, you can correct me, I'll do it although I would need to take a recess to speak more extensively because there were three or four separate issues which had appeared to me at the time. And some of them, one side was ahead. And some of them, the other side was ahead. All, of course, subject to your rights to be heard orally.

But the most important issue for me to deal with today is that of due process. As Deutsche Bank properly observed, this matter has been going on for a long time. Part of the adjournments were at your request, part of them were to meet the needs of me and my chambers. But the reason for it isn't as important as the fact that the creditor community in this case has been on notice of this controversy for a long, long time. Indeed, this is one of the most longstanding issues that we've had since the original 363 sale.

The matter of swaps and how one deals with that in the context of the benefits that the swap party gets in contrast to the remainder of the creditor community is one of major controversy among legal scholars and, I might even say,

bankruptcy judges. But as I read the papers, and I'll flesh this out if I need to, I well understood the potential risk which the debtors' conflicts counsel was dealing with when it was resisting Deutsche Bank's claim of setoff. The creditor community knew or should have known that it was at material risk of losing the entitlement to that twenty-four million dollar obligation. If I got the number slightly wrong, forgive me. And a settlement at this level is one of which no non-Deutsche Bank creditor could reasonably complain.

I don't need to fully flesh out the TNT Trailer Ferry considerations. I will briefly. But I also should say and do say and will say expressly that providing for authority to Deutsche Bank to, in essence, avoid potential prejudice by giving it immediate trading authority is, in my view, both appropriate, fair and non-prejudicial to the remainder of the Old GM, Motor Liquidation estates' remaining creditor community.

TNT Trailer asked the Court to look at the burdens of litigation, the expense, the risk to the various parties and, while I'm doing it from memory, the underlying consideration is, in general and in substance, whether the estate is giving away the store when settling with a counterparty. Here, while much of the litigation at the bankruptcy court level has been completed by reason of the submission of two major briefs on each side, coupled with the submissions of the indenture

trustee which understandably cared about (a) the welfare of the remainder of the bondholder communities; and (b) protecting the principle, which is important to indenture trustees which is important to judges, of the quality of treatment amongst bondholders. Their submission, of course, was understandable. But how ever I ruled, if this matter could not have been settled, there would be at least the risk, if not the probability, that the losing side would take it up either to the district court or, and by reason of these issues I would not have ruled the possibility out although I turned down such a request in connection with the 363 motion, certifying it directly to the circuit. It was a bundle of tough issues.

On some of the issues, I thought that Deutsche Bank was a little bit ahead, subject to your rights to be heard. On others, I thought the estate was a little ahead. Therefore, a settlement in this range strikes me as not just well within the range of reasonableness, which is what the applicable Second Circuit authority tells me to look at, but also, though it's irrelevant -- I say it merely for the point of interest -- it's very possibly the kind of result that I would have tried to recommend to a client if I had been in the shoes of either of the settlement parties.

I thought the pre-petition/post-petition obligation was one upon which Deutsche Bank was slightly ahead or perhaps a little more than slightly ahead. But I was very, very

troubled by Deutsche Bank getting on this swap a treatment to which it plainly would have not been entitled as a bondholder. And while I recognize that rights that Deutsche Bank was claiming arose under the swap agreement, I had material concerns in my mind as to how I could disregard provisions in the indenture which the indenture and the debtor both reminded me of which would cut in exactly the opposite direction. And, of course, there's language in the swap agreements which could at least seemingly, if not more than that, deprive Deutsche Bank of the rights it was looking for as well.

I don't think it's necessary or appropriate for me to go into the merits anymore. When I heard that it was settled, I did not do what I normally do which is lay out all the questions I would ask to both sides at the outset of the argument. And the analysis that I just gave you is greatly simplified relative to what I would have said if we had an actual substantive argument today. But I think the settlement falls well within the range of reasonableness. And as I indicated and as importantly, I believe that the interest of absent parties are not in any way prejudiced. They got all the notice of this possibility that would be appropriate under the circumstances.

So I would like to get word from both sides as to how you propose to finalize the implementation of my approval. But I'm telling you now I'm so ordering that it is approved.

MR. MILIN: Your Honor, it's our inclination to submit a final settlement agreement on notice of presentment.

THE COURT: That sounds fine. Anybody in the courtroom opposed to that idea? Let's do it. And if there is no objection, I will, in accordance with the rulings today, so order the settlement approved. If there is an objection filed before the presentment deadline, I'll have to consider the objection and then decide what we're going to do.

MR. CLARK: Your Honor, Jared Clark, Bingham. Just a matter of housekeeping. In terms of the presentment, would five days presentment be acceptable? Or what would Your Honor prefer in that regard?

THE COURT: Normally, it would. But I want do a variant of it. First of all, since December 1st, we're now thinking in different time terms. We think in seven-day increments rather than five. But apart from that because of the weather issues, let's go seven.

MR. CLARK: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: What is the mechanism and to whom are we talking about notice of this -- I would think it would be sufficient, subject to your rights to be heard, that the notification parties be -- that's a little -- the two official committees, Treasury, the U.S. government and your 2002 list, those who asked for actual notice. And, of course, I don't mean to snub the U.S. trustee. Have I failed to consider

	Page 17
1	anybody who you guys would recommend?
2	MR. CLARK: I believe all the objecting parties, Your
3	Honor, were on the 2002 list that you referenced.
4	THE COURT: Okay. All right. Then let's make it
5	happen, folks. Do we have any further business today?
6	MR. MILIN: No. Thank you, Your Honor.
7	MR. DOMBROFF: Thank you, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
9	(Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 2:27 p.m.)
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DESCRIPTION	PAGE	LINE
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Page 19 1 2 CERTIFICATION 3 I, Esther Accardi, certify that the foregoing transcript is a 4 true and accurate record of the proceedings. 5 Digitally signed by Esther Accardi DN: cn=Esther Accardi, o, ou, Esther 6 email=digital1@veritext.com, Accardi 7 Date: 2011.01.12 17:17:18 -05'00' ESTHER ACCARDI (CET\*\*D-485) 8 AAERT Certified Electronic Transcriber 9 10 11 12 Veritext 200 Old Country Road 13 14 Suite 580 Mineola, New York 11501 15 16 17 Date: January 12, 2011 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25